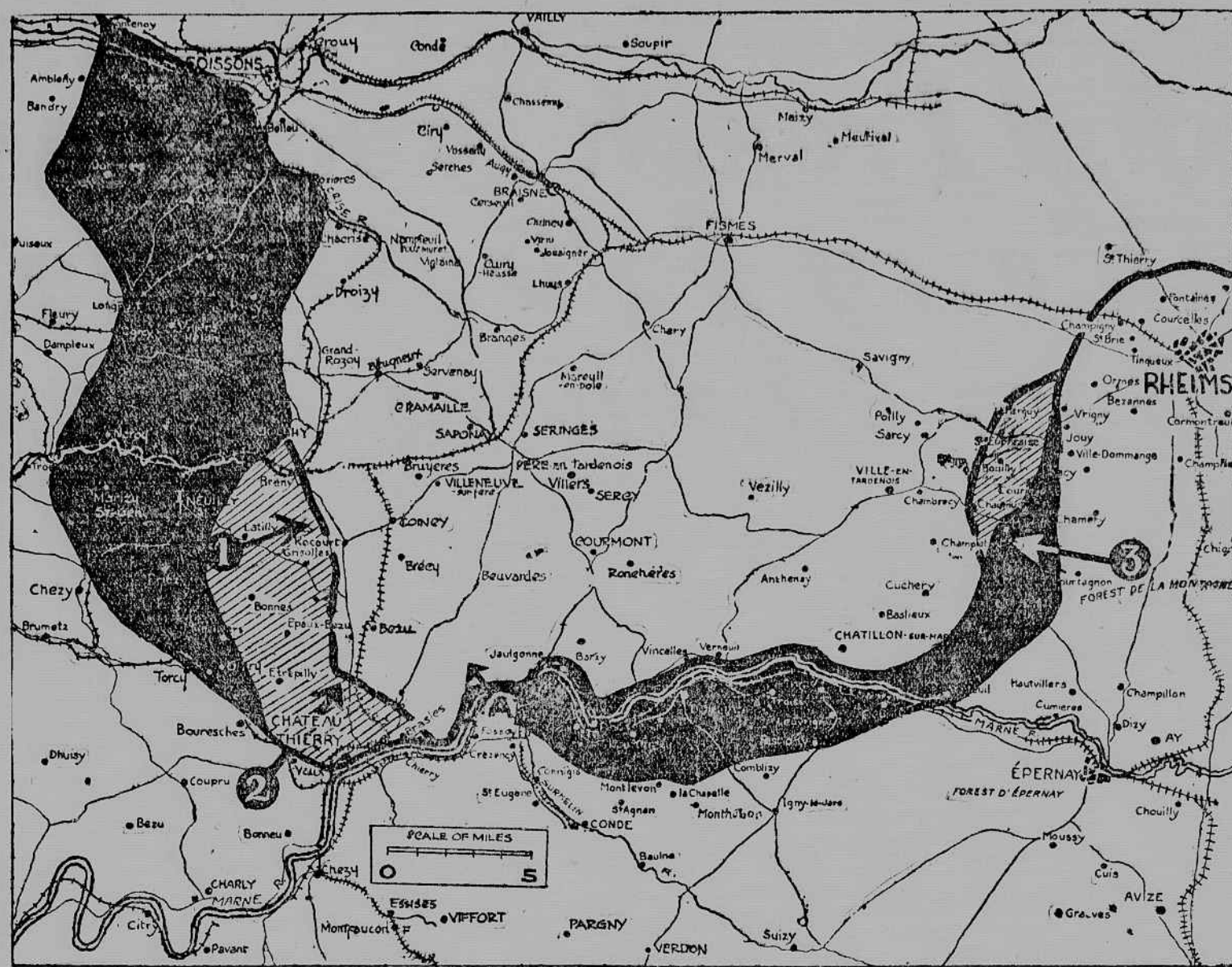


## The Great War—1447th Day

## ALLIED SMASHES ON THREE SIDES OF THE MARNE SALIENT



The enemy has been thrown back three miles more on the west (Arrow 1) and three miles on the east (Arrow 3). Chateau Thierry and Brasles have been taken by the Allies, and Franco-American troops have seized the heights to the northeast (Arrow 2). The French have crossed the Marne east of Fosseux (Arrow A). The shaded area shows Allied gains reported yesterday, the solid black previous gains in the counter offensive.

## The Official Statements

PARIS (NIGHT).—The battle continues under favorable conditions along the whole front.

Between the Marne and the Aisne, north of the Ourcq, driving back the enemy, we have progressed, fighting in the region north of Villermont, and on the south have advanced to the east of the general line of Tigny-Billy-sur-Ourcq.

South of the Ourcq we made an important advance beyond Neuilly-St. Front, occupying the heights east of La Croix and Grisolles.

Under the double pressure of the Franco-American forces between the Ourcq and the Marne, and the French units who crossed the river between Fosseux and Chartèves, the Germans were driven back beyond the line of Bezu-St. Germain and Mont-St. Pete.

Chateau Thierry is widely freed to the north.

Between the Marne and Rheims the fighting was extremely violent.

Franco-British and Italian troops attacked with indefatigable energy and captured St. Euphrasie and Bouilly, and made gains in the Andre Valley, Courton Wood and Bois du Roi. The British took four cannon and 400 prisoners.

Aviation.—July 20.—Storms and low clouds hampered the work of our aviators. Eleven German machines were downed by anti-aircraft guns. French and British aviators have made several raids into the battle zone and six tons of explosives were dropped on bivouacs, convoys and concentration points of the enemy.

Second Lieutenant Fonce downed seven machines in four days, making fifty-six machines that have been downed by this pilot.

PARIS (DAY).—The Franco-American forces continue to make progress, repelling the enemy, who is defending himself obstinately.

French troops entered Chateau Thierry this morning.

Violent combats continue north and south of the Ourcq and between the Marne and Rheims. In spite of violent resistance by the enemy, the French have continued to advance.

LONDON (DAY).—A few prisoners and machine guns were captured by us during the night in raids and patrol encounters southwest of La Bassee and in the Merrille and Diekoven sectors.

Beyond reciprocal artillery activity at different points there is nothing further to report from the British front.

enemy divisions retiring from the Marne would be desperate.

German official statements continued to be the most convincing evidence of Allied successes. They did not report the progress the Allies are making and confined themselves to declarations that attacks on them were being repulsed. That may be true regarding any particular sector and any particular moment, but Berlin was not to add that further attacks at these points were in progress, which hardly serves to encourage the people at home very much.

The German statement to-night that American troops had suffered particularly heavy losses at one point is the first time the enemy has conceded that Americans were playing a part in the battle. It is noteworthy that up to this time nothing has been given to the German people officially, so far as known showing that probably a quarter of a million American troops are engaged in the battle.

It is not that the German High Command has insisted was impossible, the placing of an American army in the field in France this year, has been done.

BERLIN (DAY).—A violent artillery duel on the Aisne was followed between Beaumont and Hamel (?) by British infantry attacks, which were repulsed.

Between the Aisne and the Marne the enemy yesterday sought by the employment of no divisions to bring about a decision in the battle. The enemy was repulsed, suffering heavy losses.

The French subject peoples, Algerians, Tunisians, Moroccans and Senegalese, were in the thick of the fighting and bore the main burden of the struggle. Senegalese battalions, which were distributed among the French divisions as battering rams, stormed behind the tanks in advance of the white Frenchmen.

Americans, including black Americans, and Englishmen and Italians fought between the French. After two heavy days of fighting the attacking strength of our troops again made itself fully felt. They had accustomed themselves to the enemy methods of attack made without any mercy, and in the victories results on a level with former great fighting successes which have been gained on this battlefield.

The heights southwest of Soissons the attacks of the enemy against the town, which were launched after the strongest drumbeats, were repulsed.

Northwest of Chateau Thierry our regiments, who, during the last few weeks have over and again been vainly attacked, yesterday also, and tormentedly held their positions against many times repeated strong attacks by the Americans.

The Americans have suffered especially heavy losses, and during the night, undisturbed by the enemy, we withdrew our defenses in the territory north and northeast of Chateau Thierry.

On the southern bank of the Marne, after four hours of artillery preparation and under cover of a heavy fire and with numerous tanks, the enemy made combined attacks against positions which had been evacuated by us during the previous night, which attacks uselessly beat against empty positions.

Our partially flanking fire, which was directed from the northern bank, inflicted losses on the enemy.

Northwest of Rheims the enemy brought up strong forces in an attack on the positions captured by us between the Marne and north of the Aisne. The English here came to the help of the French and Italians. As a result of our fire and counter thrusts they failed, with heavy losses to the enemy.

German front between the Aisne and the Marne, says the "Liberte." The other pivot is Soissons, where the Germans no longer are secure.

French troops entered Chateau Thierry this morning on the heels of General de Mitry's patrols, which had penetrated the town during the night. The departure of the Germans resembled a flight. They withdrew along the road toward Fore-en-Tardenois.

The withdrawal is extending along the road from Chateau Thierry to Soissons by the way of Oulchy-le-Chateau, which seems to be evacuated.

The reason that French and American troops have not occupied Soissons is explained by Major de Clivieux, military critic of the "Matin." There have been apparently authentic reports that the town had been taken.

The military expert says that the chief interest at the present moment is with the troops advancing along the Ourcq, east of Neuilly-St. Front toward Oulchy-le-Chateau and Fore-en-Tardenois. He writes:

"The striking capture of Soissons might seem at first sight to be more important, but to hold the city and railway stations under our artillery fire from their heights to the west is sufficient, and it is the wisest policy, along the Aisne would expose our left to a flank attack like that with which the German Crown Prince is struggling."

## Military Comment

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By William L. McPherson

LUDENDORFF has admitted the failure of his offensive and the peril of the situation in which he was caught by Foch's brilliant counter offensive from the West. He has withdrawn his armies from the south side of the Marne and headed them for the Vesle.

The retreat is under way. It is not a "strategic" one—like the great retirement which he and Hindenburg staged a little more than a year ago from the Noyon salient. It is a withdrawal under fire—a hurried rush for safety. Ludendorff's armies are in a blind alley. They are enveloped on three sides—the west, the south and the east—though not as yet closely enough to block their egress through the mouth of the alley on the north. They still have a passageway out across the Vesle. That passageway is about twenty-five miles broad between the tips of the Allied pincers—from a point below Soissons to a point about Verdun.

Nevertheless the situation inside the salient is getting highly uncomfortable and dangerous. The Allies have broken through its western side far enough to impair its main north and south lines of communication. The railroad from Soissons to Chateau Thierry has been cut at several points and is now under Allied fire for its entire length. This road down the western edge of the salient joins at Nanteuil-Notre Dame a second north-and-south railroad coming down from Fismes, on the Nesle, midway between Soissons and Rheims. Thence the two continue on to the Marne.

Yesterday the Franco-American forces reached Oulchy-le-Chateau, which is only about two miles north of Nanteuil-Notre Dame. They also entered Chateau Thierry and bent back for some distance the German line in the region northwest of that city. So the Germans no longer have any railroad communications down the middle and west side of the salient below Nanteuil-Notre Dame. They have also lost the use of the main highroad between Chateau Thierry and Soissons.

Their only recourse is a retreat up the middle of the salient, counter attacking on both sides to prevent the closing of Foch's pincers.

The territory south of the Marne was evacuated on Friday night and Saturday. Yesterday a French official bulletin reported the whole south bank of the river cleared of the enemy. The French and Americans crossed the Marne from the south and seized a bridgehead at Brasles, which is about a mile east of Chateau Thierry.

Ludendorff is again across his flanks. But that doesn't end his troubles, as it ended Boroewic's. He has to go many miles more before he can extricate his beaten armies. His position is in some respects similar to Cadorna's when the Germans and Austro-Hungarians broke through the Italian line at Caporetto, on the upper Isonzo, and the bulk of the Italian army was trapped in a loop-like extension, east of the Lower Isonzo. They had to work their way

painfully out of a sack which was closing on them. Ludendorff will have to do the same—also at a high cost—if he cannot check the Franco-American drive against his rear and right flank.

That drive is continuing, and German resistance to it, particularly in the region south of the Ourcq River, is weakening.

Yesterday, northwest of Chateau Thierry French and American troops penetrated the German positions to a depth of over three miles. Further up toward the Ourcq similar progress was made. Grisolles was taken and the Allied line was pushed as far east as the heights east of La Croix. This represents a gain of about four miles.

It is probable that Ludendorff is fighting only rearguard actions south of the Ourcq, intending to make his retirement good up the middle and the east side of the salient. This theory is strengthened by the much firmer defence which is being made on the lower part of the Rheims-Chatillon front.

On this front the Germans have not yielded much of the ground they gained last Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. In the terrain between the Aisne and the Marne, where considerable progress had been made toward the edges of the Forest of the Mountain of Rheims and up the Valley of the Marne beyond Chatillon, Ludendorff launched several partially successful counter attacks last Saturday. He recovered some ground lost the day before. He still holds a strip about four miles wide on much of this front—the only visible assets left of his grandiose and now bankrupted off offensive.

Even those assets, too, are being nibbled away. Some British divisions going into the battle on the front southwest of Rheims yesterday made an advance of a mile in the Andre Valley. Their appearance suggests that Foch is about to bring stronger pressure to bear on his right pincer, which until now has only held fast while the left pincer has been crushing the German defence between the Marne and Soissons. On this side southwest of Rheims the French night communiqué announced the capture of St. Euphrasie and Bouilly, representing a gain of two miles or more on the sector above the Aisne.

The battle in the Aisne-Marne salient is now reaching its critical stage. Begun as a continuation of the German programme of seeking a decision this year by crushing the military power of France and Great Britain, will it, owing largely to the appearance of 300,000 Americans on the fighting line, end in a bitter German defeat and in the indefinite shelving of the German offensive?

Women Entertain Troops

The Stage Women's War Relief Committee, of which Mrs. John Charles Thomas is president, gave an entertainment yesterday afternoon to the soldiers stationed at Fort Schuyler. Twenty-two actresses were on the programme. Among them were Miss Elise Vartlett, Vera Michelson, Mildred Richardson, Manda Lyon, May De Souza, Ruth Edell, Mabel Hamilton and Gabrielle Gray.

## Quentin Died Fighting Hun Flier to Last

Young Roosevelt Repeated Attacks "Stubbornly," Berlin Says

Buried With Full Military Honors

Personal Belongings Will Be Sent Relatives, Dispatch Says

AMSTERDAM, July 21.—The death of Quentin Roosevelt is confirmed by a Wolff Bureau message from the front, according to a Berlin dispatch received here. The message adds that young Roosevelt was buried with military honors by the Germans. The story of the fatal encounter as told by the Wolff Bureau correspondent follows:

"On Sunday, July 14, an American squadron of twelve battleplanes was trying to break through the German defence over the Marne. In the violent combat which ensued with seven German machines one American aviator stubbornly made repeated attacks. This culminated in a duel between him and a German non-commissioned officer, who, after a short fight, succeeded in getting good aim at his brave but inexperienced opponent, whose machine fell after a few shots near the village of Chambray, ten kilometers north of the Marne.

"His pocket case showed him to be Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, of the aviation section of the United States army. The personal belongings of the fallen aviator are being carefully kept, with a view to sending them later to his relatives. The earthly remains of the brave young aviator were buried with military honors by German aviators near Chambray at the spot where he fell."

Colonel Learns Theodore, Jr., Was Wounded in Leg

OYSTER BAY, July 21.—Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt were greatly relieved to-day when they received a cablegram from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., in Paris, stating that Major Theodore, Jr., was not seriously wounded. The news of the wounding came late yesterday, immediately following the confirmation of the news that Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt had been killed.

The cablegram from Mrs. Roosevelt, Jr., read: "Ted has clean bullet wound through leg below the knee. Blake's Hospital few days. Been my house. No danger."

When Major Roosevelt was wounded is not known by the Colonel. The first news came yesterday and by chance it is believed he was sent to a Red Cross hospital in Paris, where his wife is doing work.

"Ted was passed about seven weeks ago," the Colonel said, "and he refused to go to a hospital. Apparently this wound is not dangerous and it won't be many days before he is back at the front."

No further news has been received at Sagamore Hill about the condition of Captain Archibald Roosevelt, who was wounded by shrapnel and who has been operated on twice. It was reported about a week ago that there was a likelihood of his being sent home.

In all of the churches of the village to-day prayers were offered for Quentin Roosevelt and the members of the family. At the Christ Episcopal Church, where the Roosevelt family attended, the Rev. George E. Talmage spoke of the bravery of the boy and how he had given his life to his country.

At all the masses at the St. Dominic's Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. Father Charles J. Canavan offered prayers for the repose of his soul. It was at this church that the Roosevelt children attended the funeral and all of them, especially Quentin, was dear to the hearts of the priests and parishioners.

Flying from the pole in Townsend Park, the national flag of the town flew at half-mast. Under it was the service flag with 23 stars and having on the border the long gold star, signifying that Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt was the first boy from Oyster Bay to give his life for his country.

Kermit Arrives in Paris; Transferred to The American Army

PARIS, July 21.—The Paris edition of "The Chicago Tribune" says Kermit Roosevelt arrived in Paris three days ago after serving with the British artillery in Mesopotamia, where he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. He now has been transferred to the American army, but before beginning active work will take a course at a French artillery school.

Captain Archie Roosevelt underwent a secondary operation on July 4 and the doctors do not think it probable he will return to the front for eight months.

Major Richard Derby, former President Roosevelt's son-in-law, has been in Paris this week suffering from influenza. He will return to his division to-morrow. Major Derby has been in the thick of the recent fighting around Chateau Thierry.

Foe's Defeat Greatest Since Early in War

Continued from page 1

dicte that they are accomplishing all and more than is asked of them. At this writing the line closely approximates the situation of June 2, although the enemy's right flank is flattened out considerably more and Chateau Thierry is no longer his. His right flank is still his most vulnerable point. It will be impossible for him to hold the present salient because the Allies are on positions dominating all the German communications running down across the Aisne to the Marne.

The problem for Ludendorff to decide is whether to retreat to the Chemin des Dames or to hurl Rupprecht's army against the French lines in the north of the present battlefield.

Lies Now on Offensive

Ludendorff is unlikely to gamble further on a proposition which ended so disastrously. His obvious move would be a blow calculated to withdraw the Allied forces from the present battlefield, or, at least, to prevent Foch from sending more troops to follow up the advantage he now holds. But if Ludendorff does this he risks another Allied counter attack. Anything that he does now is in the nature of a defensive move, even if Rupprecht's army is brought into action.

The initiative has clearly passed to Foch, but whether he intends to use it for long remains to be seen. The military events have been important, and their moral results are certain to prove just as striking.

The turn in the tide means everything to France, and it means a huge disappointment, humiliation and demoralization to Germany.

King George Thanks Hoover for U. S. Food

LONDON, July 21.—Herbert C. Hoover, American Food Administrator, was received by King George at Buckingham Palace to-day.

It was at the special request of King George that Mr. Hoover visited Buckingham Palace in order that the King might express to the American people, through him, the appreciation of the British people for the great voluntary effort put forth by the Americans to supply Great Britain with the vital margin of food which enabled her to pass over the winter.

Queen Mary sent for Mr. Hoover after his conversation with King George, especially to emphasize the appreciation of British women for the enormous voluntary effort of American women during the past year.

the German retreat. Allied aviators bombed the bridges across the river and their escape was impossible.

All Saturday night the Allies hammered away at the widening wedge between the Germans and Paris as the Germans withdrew north of the Marne.

Americans continue taking prisoners and guns. Allied reinforcements are pouring in to overcome any determined resistance the Germans may attempt.

The heavy artillery of the Allies continues to-day the clearing of districts north of the Marne. Indian scouts, who were with Pershing in Mexico, played a prominent part in the scout work in the river.

## Piles of German Dead Strew Rear Roads

Germany has already paid a terrible price in the fighting that is going on between Soissons and Chateau Thierry. The advancing Allied forces have passed great piles of dead and many wounded. These sufferers are cared for expeditiously and well and the Allied forces are displaying a fine spirit of cooperation.

Among the prisoners captured were a German colonel and his staff. They had taken refuge in a quarry and refused to obey a summons to come out. After efforts to induce them to surrender appeared to be wasted, hand grenades were dropped down a chimney leading into the quarry. Those unhurt, including the colonel, quickly emerged.

In the long lines of prisoners along the roads there are many expressing bewilderment. But here and there some of them smile when they happily respond to the query, "Going to Paris?"

Until late to-day there was little effort to bring pressure to bear against other parts of the enemy line. Both French and American officers seem to be more than pleased with the successes already attained.

The number of prisoners taken is being increased and from these men it is ascertained that the demoralization of the German army is greater than was suspected. Those taken by one American unit alone represent seven divisions. One lot of fifty-six captives contained men belonging to five different divisions. This fact and the stories of the prisoners indicate that the Germans have lost much in organization.

## Crown Prince Faces Heavy Loss Even if He Escapes Foch's Trap

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 21.—Chateau Thierry was evacuated during the night, the French and American troops passing through the town shortly after dawn on the trail of the retreating Germans.

Almost simultaneously, the French and Americans moved forward on the southern part of their line, extending north and west from Chateau Thierry until a correction of the entire line from Soissons and southward of that point had been effected—an even advance of something more than seven miles.

The armies of the Crown Prince were retreating to-night, while the Allied forces of General Foch harassed their rear and continued their smashing drive along the German right flank.

It is expected that if the Germans succeed in extricating themselves it will be only at the cost of large numbers of men and of material and supplies.

## Germans in Retreat From Marne Hammered by Allies From All Sides

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 21 (Noon).—Chateau Thierry, the corner stone of the line of the furthest German advance, fell early this morning when the French occupied the city, driving the Germans before them.

The enemy has begun his retreat northward under heavy pressure from all sides, French, Americans and British all participating in the thrust which is pushing the Germans back.

Where the retreat will end cannot be conjectured, as everything now depends on the will of the Allied commander in chief.

The German position in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry was doomed from the moment their divisions recrossed the Marne. Franco-American troops carried out an encircling movement from the northwest at the same time, which made it absolutely necessary for the enemy to withdraw.

In the course of the night, reconnoissances were effected by the French to test the strength of the Germans still in the city, and shortly after dawn the Allied reconnoissance became an accomplished fact.

Shelled Hard in Retreat

(Morning).—From heights overlooking the Marne the correspondent observed the scene of the battle throughout yesterday until the enemy fell. It was evident that the Germans were contemplating a further retreat after their defeat at the hands of the French, American, British and Italian divisions, which by vigorous counter attacks and manoeuvres had brought about a precipitate retreat of the German Crown Prince's chosen troops and sent them fleeing to the northern bank of the Marne.

These troops did not get across the Marne without hindrance, as the French and American artillery kept up a steady fire upon them. One group of American field batteries fired continuously for seventy-two hours, aiming both at the banks of the Marne and the pontoons erected by the enemy across the stream. For long periods enemy troops were prevented by this fire from utilizing the pontoons.

Continually Harried

In the meantime Allied troops, including French and Americans, continually harried the German infantry units which had tried for several days to ascend the Marne Valley toward Epernay. The enemy was eventually forced back yesterday morning into the valley of the Marne, where he occupied, but not for long, a narrow strip of ground. Here the Germans fought desperately.

Even when they reached the northern side of the river the Germans had no peace. Shells fell upon and around their columns as they tried to reach the shelter of the valleys beyond. Their chances of obtaining supplies of ammunition and food were meagre, for the French and American guns poured projectiles over the crests into the ravines and along the road leading to the river.

Airmen Work in Gale

Meanwhile, there was some indication that the Germans were removing their big guns from the northern side for their reply to the Allied bombardment was very weak, although at some points heavy shells fell with fair accuracy.

During all this time the Allied troops operating along the western flank of the German salient continued to progress, making the positions of the Germans precarious.

Aviators reported German troops concentrating in the hollows, evidently in preparation for a fresh move to the rear to escape the danger of being cut off. The airman carried out their task under extreme difficulties. The wind was blowing a hurricane, yet they flew with wonderful work, reporting frequently to their officers in pursuit, who could thus train the artillery on places where the Germans were massing.

A way of escape if the communication lines they have built up since they entered the region last May are so placed as to fall in the centre of the wedge. Their main rail connection is already useless to them as the Franco-American forces stand along it at many points.

Foe Defence Near Collapse

The appearance of British troops on the right side of the salient, the mean, officials said, that General Foch is preparing to drive in another spearhead from that side as he is forcing ahead a Franco-American thrust on the northwestern line between Soissons and Chateau Thierry whenever the opportunity offers. Should he strike ahead at Rheims, it was regarded as probable that his object would be primarily to get behind any line that offers a possibility to the Germans of making a stand below the Aisne.

The French cross the river in pursuit. The Allied lines are steadily shortening as they press forward on all sides of the salient, giving them less front to hold, and therefore more men to concentrate at selected points of attack.

French May Upset Foe

The French advance toward Oulchy-le-Chateau, about midway between Soissons and Chateau Thierry, seems to hold large possibilities. The spearhead thrust may throw the whole German retirement south of that point into confusion. If French and American guns are thrust forward far enough in this front to command the German communication lines the plight of the

Soissons Is Only Pivotal Point Left Enemy in Retreat

PARIS, July 21.—With Chateau Thierry falls one of the pivots of the